How Gould could refer the *Corvus paradoxus* * of Latham to the Wattled Honey-eater (*Anthochæra carunculata*) of Australia I am at a loss to understand. It was founded by Latham on the "Wattled Crow" of his 'General Synopsis of Birds' (Suppl. ii. p. 119). In the latter description Latham remarks :—"The feathers at the top of the head and neck edged with whitish, on the cheeks a little downy, at the bottom of which arises a cylindrical caruncle *ten lines* in length, hanging on each side of the neck ; throat white, . . . ; tail greatly cuneiform, each feather tipped with white." The length of the wattle alone, which is much shorter in the Australian species, would preclude it from being the Wattled Honey-eater (*Anthochæra carunculata*), and in other respects it entirely disagrees with Latham's original description of the latter species. The *Corvus paradoxus* of Latham is undoubtedly the Great Wattled Honey-eater of Tasmania, figured and described by Gould in his folio edition of the 'Birds of Australia' † under the name of *Anthochæra inauris*. That name, however, should give way to Latham's older name, and the Great Wattled Honey-eater of Tasmania should in future be known as *Anthochæra paradoxa*.

Finally, I may remark that in the 'Catalogue of Birds' (ix. p. 262) Dr. Gadow writes Vigors and Horsfield's generic name as "*Acanthochæra*." But, as shown on reference to the original description in the Trans. Linn. Soc. xv. p. 320 (1826), where the derivation is given, the name was written *Anthochæra*, and I see no reason for altering it.

IV.—*On the Birds of Southern Tibet.*

By Captain H. J. Walton, Indian Medical Service.

(Plate II.)

In September 1903 I was appointed Medical Officer and Botanist to the Tibet Frontier Commission. Colonel Younghusband and the Commission were then at Khamba Jong.

* Suppl. Ind. Orn. p. xxvi (1801).

† Birds Austr., fol. ed. vol. iv. pl. liv. (1848).

I marched up from Darjeeling through Sikhim, crossed the Kangra Lama Pass (17,200 feet), and joined the Commission on September 24th.

Khamba Jong is a Tibetan fort about fifteen miles from the frontier. It is situated on the top of a rocky hill, some 300 feet high. There is a small village at the foot, in a sheltered corner of which there are about half-a-dozen stunted willows—the only trees in the district. The surrounding country consists of an undulating plain covered with low wormwood scrub and coarse grass. The Himalayas, with the conspicuous peaks of Mount Everest, Kinchenjunga, and Kinchenjau, close the view to the south. A chain of low hills forms the northern boundary, separating the Khamba Jong plain from the valley of the Tsang Po (Brahmapoutra) River. This plain is watered by several small streams, and there are some moderately large lakes within a few miles of Khamba Jong. The mean elevation above sea-level is 15,200 feet.

During the summer months the climate is pleasantly warm and a fair crop of barley is grown; but in the autumn and winter the plain is swept by strong winds, and by the beginning of October there are sharp frosts at night. By the end of that month the winter arrives in earnest, and owing to the severity of the climate and to the absence of food, birds are then very scarce, with the exception of Lämmergeyers and Ravens, which appear to be quite impervious to the cold.

I left Khamba Jong in the middle of December, and marched in a rather leisurely way through Sikhim to Gantok; thence I proceeded over the Yak La Pass (about 14,500 feet) into the Chumbi Valley. This is a narrow valley stretching southwards in the form of a wedge for about fifty miles from the Tibetan plateau. It extends from the Tang La Pass to the foot of the Jelap La Pass, and lies between Bhutan and Sikhim. It has always been claimed by the Tibetans as part of Tibet, and has hitherto been the chief trade-route between Bengal, Gyantse, and Shigatse. The valley is watered by the Amo Chu River; its altitude varies between

9000 feet at Rinchengong and 15,200 feet at the Tang La. The forest level extends to a few miles north of Gautsa (13,500 feet).

I spent about a fortnight in the Chumbi Valley, and rejoined the Commission at Tuna at the end of January.

Tuna is a small village of about eight houses, a few miles to the north of the Tang La Pass and about eight miles to the west of Chumolarhi (23,950 feet). The surrounding country closely resembles that at Khamba Jong, with the same absence of trees and a scanty vegetation. During February and March the climate was exceedingly trying; high winds were almost continuous, and, blowing as they did over immense snowfields and glaciers, they were bitterly cold. The temperature rose a few degrees above freezing-point in the morning, but dropped to many degrees below zero Fahrenheit at night. Fortunately, although it snowed almost daily on the surrounding mountains, there was not much snow at Tuna itself, and such as did fall there did not usually lie on the ground for more than two or three days at a time. Still, the rigours of a Tibetan winter, at an altitude of 15,000 feet, were such as to render residence in small tents a decidedly unpleasant experience.

On April 4th the Commission left Tuna for Gyantse. The distance between the two places is 86 miles, and the journey took us eight days. In this short space of time we passed almost at once from winter to summer. Our route lay along the Hram Tso and Kala Tso lakes, which were covered with Geese and Ducks; thence we went almost due north to Gyantse. Although we had passed a few small and scattered plantations on the way, it was not until we reached the Gyantse plain that trees (mostly willows, with some poplars) became at all numerous. Here we found many groves—some of considerable size—and the whole aspect of the country was entirely changed. In the place of bare precipitous mountains and the barren plain of Tuna, we found ourselves in a fertile valley, nearly the whole of which was under cultivation, and which was everywhere intersected by well-planned irrigation-channels.

Irises and other flowers were just beginning to blossom, and day by day migratory birds arrived.

During the three weeks after our arrival there was plenty of zoological and botanical work to be done; unfortunately, this was suddenly brought to a compulsory close at the most promising time, as the Commission was attacked by the Tibetans in the early morning of May 5th. For the next two months we were in a state of siege. It is true that our investment was not very rigorous, and that we managed to keep our communications with India almost unimpaired; but as it was sufficient to shew one's head outside the lines to call forth an outbreak from the famous "jingals from the Jong," ornithological observations and collecting were practically impossible.

On July 6th our confinement was brought to an end by the capture of the Jong and the final dispersal of the Tibetan army by the British troops under Brigadier-General MacDonald. On July 14th we started for Lhasa, where we arrived on August 3rd. We were delayed for a week at the Tsang Po (Brahmapoutra) River. The river was in flood, and the only available means of transport (besides a few small Berthon boats that we had brought with us) were a couple of clumsy ferry-boats which the retreating Tibetans had obligingly left behind them.

On the march to Lhasa I experienced the difficulty of attempting to do scientific work when the first consideration is necessarily the military. No shooting was permitted, except on rare occasions, and no one was allowed to wander away from the line of march. I endeavoured to make up for the prohibition of collecting by taking notes of all the birds that I saw; but I was unable to identify satisfactorily several of the species. Even at Lhasa itself the restriction was not entirely removed, though I was permitted to use a small-bore collecting-gun.

Lhasa lies in an open valley, at an elevation of 12,200 feet. The country around the city is highly cultivated, and large crops of barley, wheat, and vegetables are grown. Besides the area under cultivation, there are many groves of trees;

the Kyi Chu River flows through many channels, and there is a good deal of marshy ground. We left Lhasa, on our return march to India, on September 23rd: during our stay the weather was quite hot, though there were numerous thunderstorms and much rain.

I am well aware that the following notes on the birds of Southern Tibet are very incomplete, and that, given better opportunities, I should have been able to increase my list very considerably. In addition to the reasons given above, which interrupted regular and systematic observations, I was unable to devote the whole of my spare time to ornithology, as I was also engaged in making collections in other branches of natural history. My professional work with the Commission, and in connection with the Civil Dispensaries for Tibetans that I established at Gyantse and Lhasa, claimed the greater part of my time. However, as there have been no opportunities in the past of studying the birds of this part of Tibet, and as it does not appear likely that the chance will occur again for some time, such observations as I was able to make probably possess sufficient interest to make it worth while recording them.

I am very glad to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E., for the active interest that he took in my ornithological work, for many observations that he communicated to me, and for some specimens.

I am also much indebted to Major C. H. D. Ryder, R.E., of the Survey of India, for his kindness in preparing the sketch-map (Plate II.) that accompanies this article.

At Khamba Jong, at the end of September and during the first half of October, besides the resident Tibetan birds, there were large numbers of migrants: *Anthus striolatus*, *Motacilla alba*, *M. flava*, *M. citreola*, *Calandrella tibetana*, *Phylloscopus affinis*, *Upupa epops*, *Ruticilla ruficentris*, *R. hodgsoni*, and *Pratincola maura* were all very common, and a few specimens were obtained of *Calliope pectoralis*, *Lanius tephronotus*, *Anorthura tibetana*, and *Cyanecula suecica*.

These were the early migrants, and had left the district by the middle of October. The following birds passed through Khamba Jong during the next six weeks, but were not seen after the end of November : *Cinclus kashmiriensis*, *C. younghusbandi*, and *Ruticilla erythrogaster*. All the migratory birds appeared to proceed in a northerly direction from Khamba Jong, and, as I have stated below, I believe that the migration-route to and from Southern Tibet lies along the valley of the Tsang Po (Brahmapoutra) River.

After leaving Khamba Jong, on my way to the Chumbi Valley, I collected birds in Sikhim, and was struck by the dissimilarity between the birds of the two adjacent valleys —many birds that were common in one not being seen, even at the same elevations, in the other.

In the Chumbi Valley, in January, the prevailing birds were *Nucifraga hemispila*, *Merula ruficollis*, *Trochalopterum nigrimentum*, *Lophophanes beavani*, and *Ruticilla schisticeps*. I saw Ibis-bills (*Ibidorhynchus struthersi*) at 12,500 feet; here, also, Goosanders were fairly common and there were a few Teal (*Nettion crecca*).

On the plain below Phari, at about 14,500 feet, there were large flocks of Snow-Finches—*Montifringilla mandellii*, *M. ruficollis*, and *M. blanfordi*.

During the extremely cold months of February and March I was able to collect regularly at Tuna (15,000 feet). Considering how unattractive such an exposed place must have been, and how little in the way of food it had to offer, the number of birds found there was remarkable. Lämmergeyers and Ravens were in immense numbers, attracted no doubt by the offal and rubbish thrown out from our camp, but it is difficult to imagine what the large flocks of Choughs found to eat at a time when the ground was frozen to an almost stony hardness; yet they managed, somehow or other, to keep in good condition. For the Eagles there were plenty of hares (*Lepus oiostolus*), and the few resident Owls probably caught mouse-hares (*Lagomys*) on the sunny mornings when the latter emerged from their burrows. But it was a puzzle to me to account for the presence of

such large numbers of Finches: certainly their diet can have had little of variety about it, and must have consisted of no more than seeds of the coarsest grasses; yet the birds kept fat and lively.

Besides those already mentioned, the commonest birds at Tuna during the winter months were Horned Larks (*Otocorys elwesi*), the two Snow-Finches (*Montifringilla blanfordi* and *M. ruficollis*), *Columba rupestris*, *Accentor rubeculoides*, *Podoces humilis*, and Snow-Cocks (*Tetraogallus tibetanus*). On the coldest days, especially if snow had fallen, Adams's Mountain Finches (*Montifringilla adamsi*) came down to the plain; this species is evidently very hardy, and usually kept to the mountains. Towards the middle of March a few other birds appeared: *Melanocorypha maxima*, at first in small numbers and later in large flocks, *Carpodacus severtzovi*, *C. rubicilloides*, and, at the end of the month, *Motacilla hodgsoni*.

At the beginning of April large numbers of Geese and Ducks were assembled on the Hram Tso and Kala Tso lakes between Tuna and Gyantse; for the most part they were very tame, and a good many were shot by the officers of the Commission and the escort. The only species of Goose that I saw was the Bar-headed Goose (*Anser indicus*); the most numerous Ducks were Pintails (*Dafila acuta*) and Mallards (*Anas boscas*); besides these there were many Teal (*Nettion crecca*), White-eye Pochards (*Nyroca ferruginea*), and a few Shovelers (*Spatula clypeata*).

Ruddy Sheldrakes (*Casarca rutila*) were in immense numbers, both on the lakes and on the banks of the small streams in the valleys; they were almost ludicrously tame.

Presumably most of these wildfowl had wintered in India, but it is certain that few, if any, of them had made their way to Tibet up the Chumbi Valley. In that case I could scarcely have failed to notice them at Tuna. Again, within a few days of our arrival at Gyantse, the summer migrants began to appear, though none were seen during our march from Tuna. I think, therefore, that there can be little doubt that the main migration-route in Southern Tibet lies

along the Tsang Po (Brahmapoutra) Valley, and that those birds which visit the Plains of India during the cold weather come and go *viâ* Assam, and do not take the shorter routes through Sikhim or the Chumbi Valley. It is well known that birds on migration are very apt to follow river-courses; and in travelling along the Tsang Po (the valley of which, as far as we observed it, is broad and fertile, with a gentle gradient) the birds would be relieved from the necessity of crossing the lofty and exposed mountain-passes at the heads of the other two routes.

Owing to the comparatively well-wooded nature of the surrounding country, many resident birds were found at Gyantse that had not been observed at Khamba Jong or Tuna. Ravens were as common there as elsewhere, and many Red-billed Choughs came down daily from the surrounding hills to feed in the fields of the Gyantse plain. Kites (*Milvus melanotis*), Tits (a new species of *Parus* of the type of *P. minor*), Cinnamon Tree-Sparrows (*Passer cinnamomeus*), Skylarks, and Magpies were all common, and, with the exception of a very few individuals of the last-named species, had not been met with previously. The earliest migrants were Red-throated Ouzels (*Turdus ruficollis*) and Redstarts (*Ruticilla hodgsoni* and *R. rufiventris*). A little later, towards the end of April, Rose-Finches, Bush-Chats, Hoopoes, and Wagtails began to arrive. The latest comers of all, of which none were seen before the beginning of May, were Willow-Warblers (*Phylloscopus affinis*), Sparrow-Hawks (*Accipiter nisus*), Kestrels (*Tinnunculus alaudarius*), Hobbies (*Falco subbuteo*), Swallows (*Hirundo daurica*), Terns (*Sterna fluviatilis*), and Shrikes (*Lanius tephronotus*).

The Turtle-Dove (*Turtur orientalis*), which is very common at Gyantse, is probably, for the most part, a very early migrant, though I am inclined to think that some individuals, at any rate, are residents throughout the year.

Just as the rush of migrants was at its height, the renewal of hostilities and the investment of the Commission at Gyantse rendered impossible all but the most desultory ornithological observations. Thus I missed noting the dates

of arrival of the Wagtails (*Motacilla alba*, *M. citreola*, *M. personata*, and *M. flava*), Redshanks (*Totanus calidris*), Sand-Martins (*Cotile riparia*), Wheatears (*Saxicola montana*), and several other birds.

In July, on the road between Gyantse and Lhasa, several new birds were seen. On the Yam Dok Cho lake, Great Crested Grebes (*Podicipes cristatus*) were present in considerable numbers; while Wagtails of several species (of which *Motacilla citreola* was the most common) and Redshanks were flying about the marshes.

While the Field Force was engaged in crossing the Tsang Po River I obtained permission to shoot, and got several birds that were new to my Tibetan collection. Swifts and Cormorants were very common on the river.

Lhasa itself was somewhat disappointing in that it yielded few new species. However, I saw and obtained there, for the first time in Tibet, Moorhens (*Gallinula chloropus*), Coots (*Fulica atra*), and Wrynecks (*Iynx torquilla*). White-eyed Pochards were very numerous; there were smaller numbers of Mallards and Common Teal, with a few Solitary and Pintail Snipe. The new Rose-Finch, *Carpodacus waltoni*, occurred also at Lhasa. All the commoner birds of Lhasa were the same as those of Gyantse.

In the following list I have enumerated the species of birds which I met with in Southern Tibet, and have added short field-notes regarding them. In almost all cases specimens were obtained and preserved; where this was not done, I have stated the fact.

The nomenclature adopted is, in the case of birds which occur in India, that used by Messrs. Oates and Blanford (Fauna Brit. Ind., Birds); for the remaining species I have generally followed the British Museum Catalogue and Dr. Bowdler Sharpe's 'Hand-list.'

I have added the Tibetan names in a few cases; but, for the most part, either none were obtainable or those given to me were obviously applied to more than one species.

I am under a great obligation to Dr. Bowdler Sharpe and to Mr. Ogilvie-Grant for their kindness in identifying many of my specimens and for much other help; and my sincere thanks are due to Mr. C. Chubb for his invaluable assistance.

1. Corvus corax.

Corvus corax Linn.; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 14; Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 15 (1891).

a. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Sept. 20, 1903. Length of wing 18·2 inches.

No. 1715. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 3, 1903. Length of wing 19·2 inches.

Ravens were ubiquitous throughout the whole of Southern Tibet, and were common everywhere, both in the cultivated valleys and on the bare uplands. They were remarkably fearless and swarmed about all our camps, disputing the possession of offal with the Tibetan dogs. Away from the vicinity of camps and villages they generally occurred in pairs. In the spring most of them became very ragged, and it was then difficult to procure good specimens. I found a nest, containing young birds, on a ledge of a large rock near the Kala Tso Lake on April 6th.

2. Pica bottanensis.

Pica bottanensis Deless.; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 25.

a. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Sept. 12, 1903.

Nos. 1942, 1943. ♂ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, April 29, 1904.

No. 2011. ♀ adult. Lhasa, 12,200 feet, Aug. 18, 1904.

Magpies were very common and resident wherever there were trees. A few were generally to be seen at Khamba Jong near the three small willow trees in the village, or flying about the rock on which the Jong is situated. These particular birds, probably on account of the absence of cover, were extremely wild, but elsewhere, as at Gyantse and Lhasa, Magpies were by no means shy. At the beginning

of April I noticed large gatherings of Magpies, like those mentioned by Darwin ('Descent of Man'): by the middle of the month these assemblages ceased; the birds had paired and had begun to build new nests or repair old ones.

The Tibetan name for the Magpie is "Tra-kak."

3. Urocissa flavirostris.

Urocissa flavirostris (Blyth); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 27; Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 20.

No. 1811. ♀ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 19, 1903. Bill pale waxy-yellow; feet orange; iris dark brown.

No. 1835. ♀ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 24, 1903.

Very common at Lamteng, but not seen in the Chumbi Valley.

4. Nucifraga hemispila.

Nucifraga hemispila Vig.; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 41; Berez. & Bianchi, Aves Exp. Potan. Gan-su, p. 120.

No. 1807. ♂ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 18, 1903.

No. 1814. ♂ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 20, 1903.

No. 1830. ♀ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 23, 1903.

Common in Sikhim, and in the Chumbi Valley near New Chumbi, in December and January.

5. Podoces humilis.

Podoces humilis Hume; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 152 (1877); id. Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 23; Berez. & Bianchi, Aves Exped. Potan. Gan-su, p. 124.

a, *b*. Adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Sept. 1903.

Nos. 109, 1700. ♀ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Sept. 26, 27, 1903. Bill and feet black; iris dark brown.

Nos. 1743. ♀; 1757. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 9, 31, 1903.

Nos. 1769, 1801. ♂ adult; 1802. ♀ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Nov. 6, 30, 1903.

Nos. 1876. ♂; 1880, 1885. ♀ adult. Tuna, 15,000 feet, Feb. 8–22, 1904.

No. 1983. ♂ adult. Nagartse, 13,000 feet, July 20, 1904.

This bird was very common on the bare tracts of land, but was never seen where there was cultivation. It usually occurred in small parties of five or six; when disturbed each bird went off separately, but the party re-formed almost at once. It is not at all noisy, but occasionally utters a low whistling note. I saw large numbers of these birds daily for many months and never heard them make anything at all resembling the "harsh reiterated Woodpecker-like cries" mentioned by Mr. A. H. Evans (Cambr. Nat. Hist., Birds, p. 558).

The bird probes the ground with its curved bill like a Hoopoe, and runs with great swiftness. It is fond of perching on stones or mounds of earth, and has the curious habit of bobbing up and down like a Dipper on first alighting. The flight is very weak and laboured, and the bird rarely rises more than two or three feet above the level of the ground. In winter it frequently enters the burrows of a mouse-hare (*Lagomys curzoniæ*). I failed to find any nests.

The plumage is very lax and hair-like, and it is difficult to prepare a good skin. Although I did not see any examples of this species actually within Sikhim limits, it was quite common within a mile of the top of the Kangra Lama Pass.

6. Pyrrhocorax graculus.

Graculus eremita (Linn.); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 43.

Graculus graculus (Linn.); Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 21.

a. ♂ adult; *b*. ♀ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Sept. 10, 1903.

No. 1714. ♀ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 3, 1903.

No. 1790. ♀ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Nov. 23, 1903.

All the specimens belong to the largest form: in *b* the wing-length is 13·9 inches.

A very common Tibetan bird; it was observed on the mountains throughout the whole of the country visited by the Commission. During the summer the Choughs retired from the cultivated valleys at Gyantse and Lhasa, but flocks occasionally came down from the hills to feed in the fields. Though a great many birds remained at Tuna during the winter, their numbers increased largely in March; they then assembled in very large flocks, like Rooks, and were constantly calling. The flocks went off every morning to some distant feeding-grounds, returning to Tuna in the evening, and performing various evolutions in the air as they flew.

I did not see *Pyrrhocorax alpinus* in Tibet.

+ 7. Parus major tibetanus.

Parus major tibetanus Hartert, Vögel der pal. Fauna, pt. 3.

No. 1909. ♂ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, April 19, 1904. Bill black; feet black; iris dark brown.

No. 1936. ♀ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, April 27, 1904. Feet greyish horny.

No. 1957. ♂ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, May 19, 1904.

No. 2019. ♀ adult. Lhasa, 12,200 feet, August 24, 1904.

No. 2036. ♂ adult. Lhasa, 12,200 feet, Sept. 3, 1904. This specimen is in full moult.

Very common and breeding at Gyantse, and from the Brahmapoutra Valley to Lhasa—in fact, wherever there were plenty of trees.

This form resembles *P. major* in possessing a yellowish-green back, but differs in the amount of white on the tail. It is, moreover, a larger bird. In three Indian specimens taken at random from my collection the wing-measurements are:—

(1) Male. Garhwal ..... 2·65″
(2) Unsexed specimen. Satara, Bombay ... 2·6″
(3) Male. Ranikhet, Kumaon ..... 2·8″

The five Tibetan specimens have the following wing-measurements :—3·1, 3·1, 2·95, 3·0, 2·95 inches.

The Tibetan name of this species is "Chi-u-ka-yul."

†8. Lophophanes beavani.

Lophophanes beavani Blyth ; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 59.

No. 1841. ♂ adult. Gauthong, Chumbi Valley, 12,000 feet, Jan. 16, 1904. Bill black ; feet blackish slaty ; iris dark brown.

No. 1849. ♂ adult. Gauthong, Chumbi Valley, 12,000 feet, Jan. 19, 1904.

Quite common in the forests of the Chumbi Valley in winter.

9. Garrulax leucolophus.

Garrulax leucolophus (Hardw.) ; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 77.

No. 1689. ♀ adult. Pakhyong, Sikhim, Sept. 16, 1903. Bill black ; feet dark slaty ; iris greyish brown.

A common bird in Sikhim.

10. Trochalopterum nigrimentum.

Trochalopterum nigrimentum Hodgs.; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 91.

No. 1691. ♂ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Sept. 21, 1903. Bill black ; feet dark brown ; iris light brown.

No. 1836. ♂ adult. Nyema, Sikhim, 8000 feet, Dec. 29, 1903. Bill black ; feet dark brown ; iris light brown.

No. 1838. ♂ adult. Nyema, Sikhim, 8000 feet, Dec. 30, 1903.

Very common in Sikhim in winter, but not seen in the Chumbi Valley.

†11. Trochalopterum affine.

Trochalopterum affine (Hodgs.) ; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 94.

No. 1808. ♀ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 18, 1903. Bill black ; feet light brown ; iris dark brown.

No. 1815. ♂ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 20, 1903.

No. 1816. ♀ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 20, 1903.

No. 1843. ♂ adult. Gauthong, Chumbi Valley, 12,000 feet, Jan. 16, 1904.

No. 1852. ♀ adult. Gauthong, Chumbi Valley, 12,000 feet, Jan. 19, 1904.

Common in Sikhim, and even more so in the Chumbi Valley in December and January.

A specimen of *Trochalopteron henricii* (Oust., Ann. Sc. Nat. xii. p. 274 (1891); id. Nouv. Arch. Mus. v. pl. iii. fig. 2) was obtained by Colonel Waddell, I.M.S., at Chaksam (Brahmaputra Valley) in September. It was erroneously described as a new species, under the name of *Garrulax tibetanus*, by Mr. H. E. Dresser in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1905, vol. i. p. 54, pl. v. fig. 2.

12. Proparus vinipectus.

Proparus vinipectus (Hodgs.); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 173.

No. 1809. ♂ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 19, 1903. Bill dusky, lower mandible fleshy; feet livid fleshy; iris hoary white.

No. 1832. ♂ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 24, 1903.

I did not notice this bird in the Chumbi Valley, though it was common in Sikhim.

13. Stachyridopsis ruficeps.

Stachyridopsis ruficeps (Blyth); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 164.

No. 1837. ♂ adult. Nyema, Sikhim, 8000 feet, Dec. 29, 1903. Bill plumbeous, lower mandible pale fleshy; feet brownish yellow; iris red.

Common at low elevations in Sikhim.

14. Myiophoneus temminckii.

Myiophoneus temminckii Vig.; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 178; Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 100.

No. 1831. ♀ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 24, 1903. Bill yellow, culmen and sides of upper mandible black; feet black; iris dark brown.

This bird occurred in the lower parts of the Chumbi Valley.

15. Babax waddelli.

Babax waddelli Dresser, P. Z. S. 1905, vol. i. p. 54, pl. iv.

No. 1912. ♀ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, April 19, 1904. Bill black; feet greyish brown; iris hoary white.

No. 1995. ♂ adult. Chaksam, Upper Brahmapoutra (Tsang Po) Valley, July 30, 1904.

The only places where I came across this bird were Gyantse and Chaksam, in the Brahmapoutra Valley. I saw one or two caged specimens in the Chinese quarter at Lhasa, but did not observe any wild individuals in the neighbourhood of that town, although there were plenty of apparently suitable places; indeed, the Tibetans told me that they did not occur at Lhasa. When we arrived at Gyantse on April 11th, I found these birds in two small plantations. They were in troops of five or six, and kept mainly to the ground, hopping about rapidly and turning over leaves, &c. Although found near dwelling-houses, they are shy skulking birds and exceedingly wary. The outbreak of hostilities at Gyantse prevented me from observing the date of their departure from that place; there were certainly none there at the beginning of July. At the end of that month I found a few in the Brahmapoutra Valley: a male that I then shot had well-developed reproductive organs. This bird has a loud call of two harsh notes, rapidly repeated. The stomach-contents of the two birds that I shot consisted of insects only.

16. Leptopœcile obscura.

Leptopœcile obscura Przew.; Oust., N. Arch. Mus. (3) v. p. 185.

No. 1950. ♂ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, May 2, 1904. Bill black; feet blackish brown; iris deep red.

Sir Francis Younghusband shot two male specimens of this bird at the beginning of May at Gyantse. They were

hopping about near the top of a low tree, and were quite silent and not at all shy. The weather for a day or two previously had been very cold and unsettled, and the mountains surrounding the Gyantse plain were covered with snow to a low level. It is probable that this severe weather had driven the birds down from a higher altitude. I did not meet with this species myself. It is well known to the Tibetans, who call it "Pang-che," which means "The little bird (which lives) on grassy hill-sides."

17. Certhia stoliczkæ.

Certhia stoliczkæ Brooks; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 332.

No. 1823. ♀ adult. Lamteng, 9000 feet, Dec. 21, 1903. Bill dusky brown, lower mandible fleshy; feet dark brown; iris dark brown.

Common in Sikhim, but not seen anywhere in Tibet.

18. Tichodroma muraria.

Tichodroma muraria (Linn.); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 334; Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 63; Oust., N. Arch. Mus. (3) v. p. 206; Berez. & Bianchi, Aves Exped. Potan. Gan-su, p. 126.

No. 1793. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Nov. 23, 1903. Bill black; feet black; iris dark brown.

I shot a Wall-creeper at Khamba Jong, and saw a few others both there and at Lhasa. They were all extremely restless and shy, but could easily be recognised at a considerable distance by the habit which they have of repeatedly expanding and closing the wings while clinging to the face of a rock.

19. Anorthura tibetana.

Anorthura tibetana Walton, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, xv. p. 93 (July 1905).

No. 1747. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 9, 1903.

No. 1779. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Nov. 11, 1903.

This Wren differs from *A. nipalensis* in being of a duller,

much less rufous, brown. The abdomen is only slightly tinged with rufous and is markedly paler than that of *A. nipalensis*. The wing- and bill-measurements are both slightly longer than those of *A. nipalensis* and *A. neglecta*.

I shot several specimens of this Wren at Khamba Jong during the autumn. They occurred there during very cold weather, when all the streams were frozen hard, except one that was supplied by a clear warm spring.

20. Phylloscopus affinis.

Phylloscopus affinis (Tickell); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 401; Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 77.

Herbivocula affinis Oust. N. Arch. Mus. (3) v. p. 180.

Nos. 1718. ♂ adult. } Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 4–
136. ♀ „ | 10, 1903. Bill very dark brown,
142. ? „ } lower mandible dull yellow; feet
1733. ♀ „ | dark greenish yellow; iris dark
1751. ♂ „ / brown.

Nos. 1947, 1949, 1951, 1952, 1961. ♂ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, May 1–3, 1904.

No. 1972. ♂ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, June 30, 1904.

No. 1998. ♂ adult. Lhasa, 12,200 feet, Aug. 15, 1904.

No. 2020. ♀ adult. „ „ Aug. 24, 1904.

No. 2051. ♂ adult. „ „ Sept. 20, 1904.

This is by far the most common Leaf-Warbler in S. Tibet. It remained at Khamba Jong up to about the end of the third week in October; it was quite common there in a sheltered but treeless valley behind the Jong, where it frequented a thick cluster of nettles. It reappeared at Gyantse at the end of April, and remained throughout the summer, being especially numerous at Lhasa in August.

21. Phylloscopus fuscatus.

Phylloscopus fuscatus (Blyth); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 405; Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 78.

a. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Sept. 7, 1903.

The specimens in the collection of the British Museum

can be separated into two divisions according to the colour of the supercilium. In Chinese birds this appears to be invariably of a rich buff colour, whilst Indian and Burmese examples have the superciliary streak almost white. The Khamba Jong specimen belongs to the latter series.

Although I shot a great many Willow-Warblers during the summer in Tibet, the specimen from Khamba Jong was the only one that I procured.

22. Acanthopneuste viridana.

Acanthopneuste viridanus (Blyth) ; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 414.

Acanthopneuste viridana Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 80.

No. 2035. ♂ adult. Lhasa, 12,200 feet, Sept. 2, 1904. Bill blackish horn-coloured, lower mandible and gape yellow ; feet dark brownish green ; iris dark brown.

This bird is much darker than any of the series in the British Museum : in wing-formula and in all other respects it agrees with the specific characters of *A. viridana*.

23. Lanius tephronotus.

Lanius tephronotus (Vig.) ; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, i. p. 465 ; Oust. N. Arch. Mus. (3) v. p. 216.

Collurio tephronotus Berez. & Bianchi, Aves Exped. Potan. Gan-su, p. 106.

No. 101. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Sept. 25, 1903.

No. 145. ♂ imm. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 9, 1903.

No. 1731. ♂ imm. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 7, 1903.

No. 1749. ♂ imm. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 10, 1903.

No. 1955. ♀ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, May 3, 1904.

No. 1968. ♂ adult. „ „ June 30, 1904.

No. 1969. ♀ adult. „ „ „ „

No. 2017. ♂ adult. Lhasa, 12,200 feet, Aug. 24, 1904. In full moult.

No. 2018. ♀ imm. Lhasa, 12,200 feet, Aug. 24, 1904.
No. 2021. ♀ imm. „ „ Aug. 27, 1904.

Very common at Gyantse and Lhasa, and in the Brahmaputra Valley during the summer. A few specimens were obtained at Khamba Jong up to the middle of October. This was the only Shrike seen in Tibet. The Tibetan name is "Jo-nak."

This species has been recently described and figured under the name *Lanius lama* by Mr. Dresser in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' 1905, vol. i. p. 55, pl. v. fig. 1. I have a good series of specimens of all ages, and there is no doubt that the bird is *L. tephronotus* (Vigors).

24. Pratincola maura.

Pratincola maura (Pall.); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, ii. p. 61; Berez. & Bianchi, Aves Exped. Potan. Gan-su, p. 81.

a. ♂. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Sept. 9, 1903.
b. ♂. „ „ Sept. 12, 1903.
c. ♀. „ „ Sept. 18, 1903.
Nos. 102, 111. ♂. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Sept. 25, 1903.
No. 1736. ♀. „ „ Oct. 7, 1903.
No. 1917. ♀. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, April 20, 1904.
No. 2050. ♀. Lhasa, 12,200 feet, Sept. 20, 1904.
No. 2053. ♂. „ „ Sept. 21, 1904.
No. 2054. ♀. „ „ „ „

This Stonechat was fairly common at Khamba Jong up to the middle of October. I saw a few at Gyantse in April, and between that town and Lhasa in July. Again, in the middle of September, some individuals passed through Lhasa, but they were not at all numerous there.

The Tibetan birds are somewhat larger, with a longer wing, than most of the Indian and Chinese specimens with which I have compared them, but agree perfectly with them in plumage.

25. Saxicola oreophila.

Saxicola oreophila Oberh., Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxii. p. 221 (1901); Sharpe, Hand-list B. iv. p. 179 (1903).

No. 1988. ♂ adult. Chaksam, Brahmapoutra (Tsang Po) Valley, 12,000 feet, July 27, 1904. Bill and feet black; iris dark brown.

No. 1989. ♂ adult. Chaksam, Brahmapoutra (Tsang Po) Valley, 12,000 feet, July 27, 1904.

I saw a few of these birds at Gyantse at the end of April, but they did not remain for more than three or four days. I shot three specimens on some sandy land in the Tsang Po Valley in July: the species was nowhere common.

26. Henicurus, sp. inc.

A Forktail of this genus occurred in the Chumbi Valley, but I omitted to procure any specimens.

27. Microcichla scouleri.

Microcichla scouleri (Vig.); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, ii. p. 88; Berez. & Bianchi, Aves Exped. Potan. Gan-su, p. 55.

This Forktail was rather common in the Chumbi Valley, occurring up to very high altitudes: I omitted to prepare any specimens. It does not occur in Tibet north of the Himalayas—at least, in the part of the country that we visited.

28. Ruticilla frontalis.

Ruticilla frontalis (Vig.); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, ii. p. 91; Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 86; Oust., N. Arch. Mus. (3) v. p. 159; Berez. & Bianchi, Aves Exped. Potan. Gan-su, p. 94.

Nos. 1819. ♂; 1820. ♂; 1821. ♂. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 21, 1903. Bill black, gape yellow; feet black; iris dark brown.

Nos. 1839. ♂; 1840. ♀. Nyema, Sikhim, 8000 feet, Dec. 30, 1903.

Tolerably common in Sikhim in December: I did not see it in the Chumbi Valley or elsewhere in Tibet.

29. Ruticilla schisticeps.

Ruticilla schisticeps Hodgs.; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, ii. p. 92; Oust., N. Arch. Mus. (3) v. p. 161; Berez. & Bianchi, Aves Exped. Potan. Gan-su, p. 93.

Nos. 1844. ♂ adult; 1845. ♀ adult. Gauthong, Chumbi Valley, 12,000 feet, Jan. 16, 1904. Bill and feet black; iris dark brown.

No. 1850. ♂ adult. Gauthong, Chumbi Valley, 12,000 feet, Jan. 19, 1904.

I found this Redstart rather common in the Chumbi Valley in January. At the same time of year, at corresponding elevations in the next (Sikhim) valley, this species was replaced by *R. frontalis*.

30. Ruticilla hodgsoni.

Ruticilla hodgsoni Moore; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, ii. p. 95; Oust., N. Arch. Mus. (3) v. p. 155; Berez. & Bianchi, Aves Exped. Potan. Gan-su, p. 92.

Nos. 1734. ♀ adult; 1748. ♀ adult; 1755. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 7–31, 1903.

No. 1822. ♀ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 21, 1903.

Nos. 1910, 1938. ♂ adults; 1924, 1925, 1932, 1933. ♀ adults. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, April 19–27, 1904.

No. 1973. ♂ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, July 8, 1904.

No. 1992. ♂ adult. Chaksam, Brahmapoutra (Tsang Po) River, 12,000 feet, July 30, 1904.

No. 1993. ♀ immature. Chaksam, Brahmapoutra (Tsang Po) River, 12,000 feet, July 30, 1904.

This species was common at Khamba Jong up to the end of October; it reappeared at Gyantse in April, and with *R. rufiventris* was very common and generally distributed during the summer. The two species are called "Ting-ting-ma" by the Tibetans.

31. Ruticilla rufiventris.

Ruticilla rufiventris (Vieill.); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, ii. p. 95; Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 87; Oust., N. Arch. Mus. (3) v. p. 153; Berez. & Bianchi, Aves Exped. Potan. Gan-su, p. 93.

a, *b*. ♀ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Sept. 1903.

Nos. 1711, 1735. ♀ adults. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 3–7, 1903.

Nos. 1719, 149. ♂ adults. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 4–9, 1903.

No. 1771. ♀ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Nov. 8, 1903.

Nos. 1930, 1931, 1941. ♂ adults. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, April 25–28, 1904.

Nos. 1953, 1954. ♂ adults. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, May 3, 1904.

No. 2034. ♀ adult. Lhasa, 12,200 feet, Sept. 2, 1904.

This Redstart occurred at the same places as *R. hodgsoni* and in about equal numbers. Both species breed in Southern Tibet: I found several nests at Gyantse early in July, when they contained young birds.

32. Ruticilla erythrogaster.

Ruticilla erythrogaster (Güld.); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, ii. p. 97; Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 88.

Ruticilla erythrogastra severtzowi Lorenz; Oust., N. Arch. Mus. (3) v. p. 157.

a. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Sept. 9, 1903.

Nos. 1716. ♂; 1722. ♂; 131. ♂. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 4–5, 1903. Bill and feet black; iris dark brown.

Nos. 1784. ♂; 1785. ♂; 1799. ♂. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Nov. 19–28, 1903.

No. 1864. ♂. Tuna, 15,000 feet, Feb. 3, 1904.

I saw and procured specimens of Güldenstadt's Redstart up to the date (December 11th) on which I left Khamba Jong. I shot a male at Tuna on February 3rd during very cold weather, when the ground was covered with snow; a few days later I observed a hen bird at the same place. After that I saw no more until the end of September, when there were a few on the road between Lhasa and the Brahmaputra River. This species may perhaps breed in S. Tibet, but owing to our enforced confinement within camp during May and June, I was unable to satisfy myself of the fact. Unlike *R. hodgsoni* and *R. rufiventris*, Güldenstadt's Red-

start does not frequent the vicinity of houses or cultivated fields. I never saw it anywhere else than in very bare, treeless, and mountainous country. It seems to realise that its plumage renders it an extremely conspicuous object, and is much more wary than the other Tibetan Redstarts.

33. Cyanecula suecica.

Cyanecula suecica (nec Linn.); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, ii. p. 99.

Cyanecula cærulecula Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 89.

No. 108. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Sept. 26, 1903. Bill black; feet very dark brown; iris dark brown.

Nos. 127. ♀; 147. ♀; 148. ♂; 1750. ♂. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 4–10, 1903.

No. 2052. ♂ adult. Lhasa, 12,200 feet, Sept. 21, 1904.

The Red-spotted Blue-throat occurred at Khamba Jong in September and the early part of October, and at Lhasa during the same season of the year: it probably only passes through S. Tibet on migration.

34. Calliope pectoralis.

Calliope pectoralis Gould; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, ii. p. 103; Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 90.

No. 1725. ♀ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 5, 1903. Bill black; feet very dark brown; iris dark brown.

No male example of this species was obtained: it is possible that the specimen should be referred to *C. tschebaiewi*.

35. Merula maxima.

Merula maxima Seebohm; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds. ii. p. 123; Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 91; Oust., N. Arch. Mus. (3) v. p. 142.

No. 1851. ♂ immature. Gauthong, Chumbi Valley, 12,000 feet, Jan. 19, 1904. Bill dull yellow, tip and nasal region dusky; feet very dark brown; iris dark brown.

I only saw this species at comparatively low altitudes in the Chumbi Valley.

36. Turdus ruficollis.

Merula ruficollis (Pall.); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, ii. p. 130; Berez. & Bianchi, Aves Exped. Potan. Gan-su, p. 101.

Turdus ruficollis Oust., N. Arch. Mus. (3) v. p. 145.

No. 1825. ♂ immature. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 21, 1903. Bill blackish brown, gape and base of lower mandible dull yellow; feet greyish brown; iris dark brown.

No. 1834. ♀ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 24, 1903.

No. 1842. ♀ adult. Gauthong, Chumbi Valley, 12,000 feet, Jan. 16, 1904.

No. 1905. ♂ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, April 19, 1904. Bill deep yellow, tip of culmen dusky; feet dull yellowish brown; iris dark brown.

No. 1906. ♀ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, April 19, 1904.

No. 1927. ♀ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, April 25, 1904.

No. 1944. ♀ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, April 29, 1904.

This Thrush was rather common at Gyantse for about three weeks in April, but the birds were merely passing through on migration, and they had all disappeared by the end of the month. I did not see any at Khamba Jong in the autumn of 1903. In January this species was well represented in the wooded parts of the Chumbi Valley, up to an elevation of 10,000 feet. The Tibetan name is "Dre-dre."

37. Turdus atrigularis.

Merula atrigularis (Temm.); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, ii. p. 131; Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 92.

Turdus atrigularis Oust., N. Arch. Mus. (3) v. p. 149.

No. 1824. ♂ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 21, 1903. Bill black, gape and base of lower mandible yellow; feet greyish brown; iris dark brown.

No. 1833. ♂ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 24, 1903.

This bird occurred along with *T. ruficollis* in the Chumbi Valley and at Gyantse, but in much smaller numbers. In Sikhim I found it the commoner of the two species.

38. Oreocichla mollissima.

Oreocincla mollissima (Blyth); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, ii. p. 154.

No. 1826. ♂ adult. Lamteng, Sikhim, 9000 feet, Dec. 22, 1903. Bill dull brown, gape and base of lower mandible yellow; feet yellowish fleshy; iris dark brown.

I saw a few specimens of this Thrush in Sikhim during the latter half of December, but did not come across it in the Chumbi Valley.

39. Cinclus kashmiriensis.

Cinclus kashmiriensis Gould; Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, ii. p. 162; Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 96.

Cinclus cashmeriensis Oust., N. Arch. Mus. (3) v. p. 187; Berez. & Bianchi, Aves Potan. Gan-su, p. 102.

No. 1759. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Nov. 4, 1903. Bill black; feet dark brown; iris dark brown.

No. 1858. ♂ adult. Dhota, Chumbi Valley, 14,000 feet, Jan. 26, 1904. Feet greyish brown; iris olive-brown.

I shot a White-breasted Dipper at Khamba Jong at the beginning of November and saw another a few days later. It was common in midwinter in the Chumbi Valley up to 14,000 feet. I saw one just below Phari when the river was covered with ice a foot thick.

40. Cinclus younghusbandi.

Cinclus younghusbandi Walton, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, xv. p. 92 (July 1905).

No. 153. ♀ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 24, 1903. Bill and feet black; iris dark brown.

No. 1770. ♀ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Nov. 6, 1903. Feet dark brown.

No. 1783. ♀ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Nov. 19, 1903. Feet greyish brown; iris olive-brown.

Larger than *C. sordidus* as regards wing and total length.

† 41. Accentor rubeculoides.

Tharrhaleus rubeculoides (Hodgs.); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, ii. p. 169; Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 99.

Accentor rubeculoides Oust., N. Arch. Mus. (3) v. p. 168.

a. ♀ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Sept. 9, 1903.

No. 1694. ♂ adult. Kangra Lama Pass, 17,200 feet, Sept. 23, 1903.

No. 107. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Sept. 26, 1903. Bill black; tarsi reddish, feet darker; iris reddish brown.

b. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet. Sept. 28, 1903.

Nos. 126, 1720, 1753. ♂ adult; 134. ♀ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 4–24, 1903.

No. 1773. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Nov. 10, 1903.

No. 1795. ♀ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Nov. 25, 1903.

No. 1862. ♂ adult. Phari, 14,500 feet, Jan. 27, 1904.

No. 1863. Adult. „ „ „ „

No. 1888. ♂ adult. Tuna, 15,000 feet, March 2, 1904.

This *Accentor* was very common about all the villages and exceedingly tame. Both in appearance and in habits it bears a strong resemblance to the English Robin. It is rarely seen in quite open country. Colonel Younghusband pointed out to me at Tuna, during the winter, that the numerous individuals of this species that spent the day in our camp rested in flocks at night among rocks on the open hill-side. There was one particular spot, a small ravine about half a mile from the camp, where they congregated at dusk, arriving there singly or in twos and threes. Night after night they frequented exactly the same place. The male bird had a pleasant song, which it began to utter on sunny mornings in the middle of March. There were a few birds on the Gyantse plain in summer, but the majority evidently retire to the mountains to breed. I did not see this bird below 16,000 feet in Sikhim.

42. Accentor fulvescens.

Tharrhaleus fulvescens (Severtz.); Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, ii. p. 171; Sharpe, Sci. Result. Yark. Miss., Aves, p. 98.

a. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Aug. 1904.

b. ♂ adult. „ „ Sept. 3, 1903.

Nos. 1723, 132, 150. ♂ adult; 140. ♀ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Oct. 5–9, 1903.

Nos. 1777, 1778. ♂ adult. Khamba Jong, 15,200 feet, Nov. 14, 1903.

No. 1922. ♀ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, April 23, 1904.

No. 1958. ♂ adult. Gyantse, 12,000 feet, May 3, 1904.

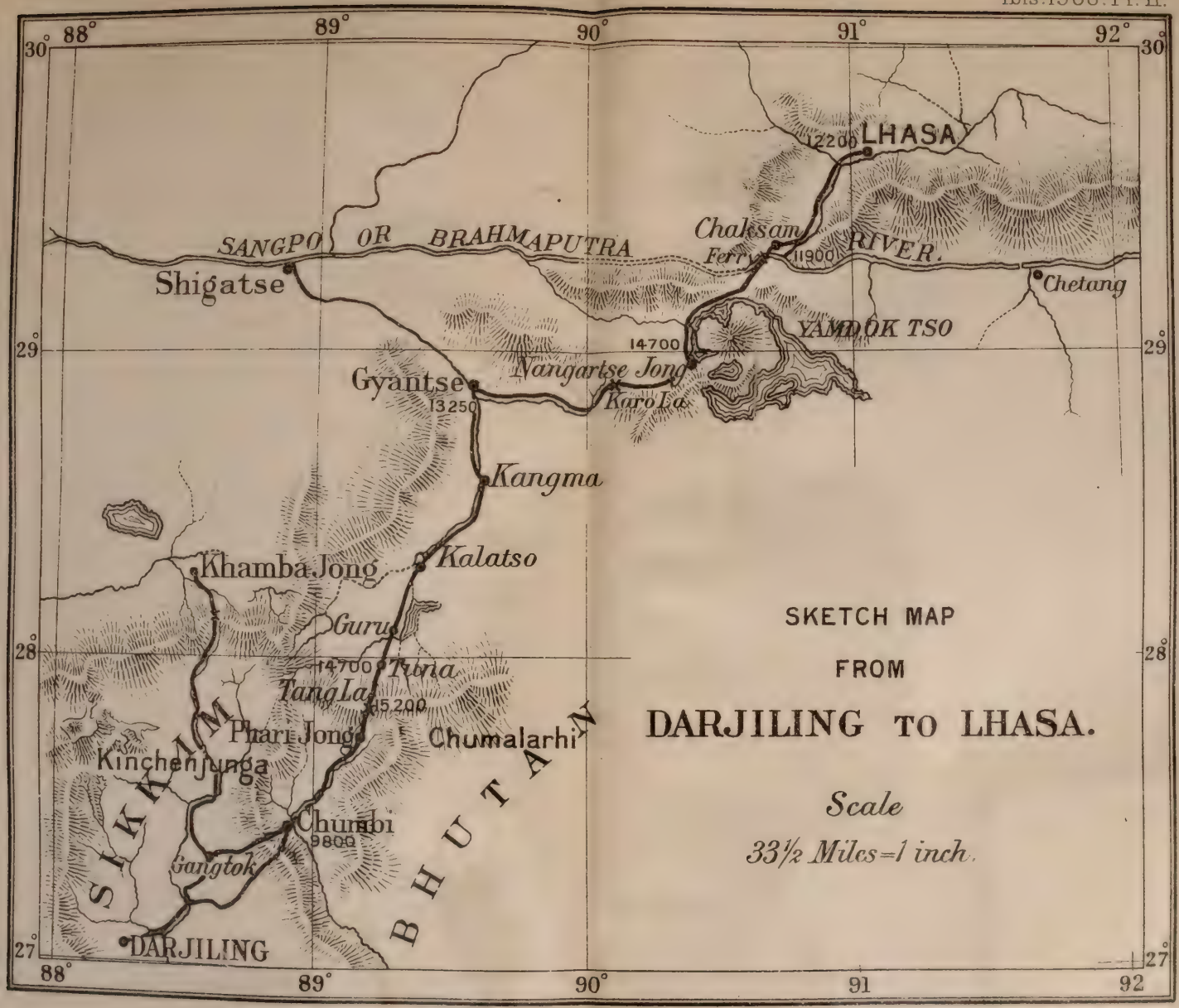
There is much variation in the colour of the under parts in the series of skins in the National Collection; some are almost white, and others of all shades up to deep rufous. The palest variety occurs in the desert regions of Northern Tibet, while those from Southern Tibet and Sikhim, including my own specimens, belong to the darkest form.

This bird is very similar in its habits to *A. rubeculoides*, but appears to be less hardy. There were none at Tuna during the winter, when the other species was common. It was breeding at Gyantse in June, nesting in low willow trees. The Tibetan name is "Rib-che-ta-ta," *i. e.* Striped Hill-bird.

[To be continued.]

V.—*Notes on the Nidification of Indian Birds not mentioned in Hume's 'Nests and Eggs.'*—Part I. By E. C. Stuart Baker, F.Z.S.

In 'The Ibis' for 1895 (pp. 41, 217) and 1896 (p. 318), and in 'The Asian' of 1893 and 1894, I published notes on the breeding of sixty-nine birds not mentioned in the second edition of Hume's 'Nests and Eggs,' edited by E. W. Oates. These were the result of my own observations only, but since then a great many more nests and eggs have been discovered—a few by myself and my co-worker, Dr. H. N. Coltart, and



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